

INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	North Korea	REPORT	
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Summary. P'anmun-gun, Hwanghae-pukto, an area formerly under ROK rule [redacted] its population, consisting primarily of farmers, had grown from 22,000 to 33,000 and its arable land had increased from 8,580 to 13,780 hectares. The government's emphasis on the development of agriculture made possible the conversion of 95 percent of the arable land into irrigated farms. [redacted] P'anmun-gun's 6,800 farming families produced 32,500 tons of grain, mostly rice, and 22,000 tons of vegetables. The two largest farm expenditures were grain payments to the government for fertilizer and taxes-in-kind, the latter amounting to eight percent of the total grain produced.

Distribution of Attachment (4 pages):

ORR [redacted]

Retention

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P'annun-gun, Hwanghae-pukto

1. The county of P'annun in Hwanghae-pukto, an area which until the Korean War had been under NOK rule as part of Keap'ung-gun, and Changp'ung-gun, Kyonggi-do. After the Korean War, its population numbered 50X1-HUM 22,000, but the population increased to 33,000, with females numbering 13,000.¹ Except for 4,000 laborers and clerks, the population was chiefly engaged in farming. There were 6,300 farm households in the county.

Increase of Arable Land

2. With the Party's emphasis on the development of agriculture, adequate supplies of fertilizer, advances in mechanization, and the construction of irrigation projects, P'annun-gun increased its arable land and raised production.² there were approximately 13,700, including 6,250 hectares of paddies, 6,030 hectares of dry fields, and 1,500 hectares of fruit trees. Ginseng cultivation increased from 30 hectares to 400. P'annun-gun's six reservoirs and numerous waterways, in compliance with government emphasis on irrigation, made possible the conversion of 95 percent of the arable land into irrigated farms, compared to barely 5 percent before the war.³

Agricultural Production

3. The following yield per hectare

Rice	3,100 kilograms (kg.)	3,900 kg.
Wheat	900 "	1,800 "
Corn	unknown	1,100 "
Beans	1,000 "	1,100 "

4. Total grain, vegetable, and ginseng production was as follows:

Grain	32,500 tons
Rice	24,500 tons
Corn	3,700 "
Wheat	3,200 "
Beans	380 "
Miscellaneous grain	220 "
Vegetables	22,000 "
Ginseng	15 "

Disposition of Unhulled Grains

5. The following indicates the disposition of P'annun-gun's 32,500 tons of unhulled grain

<u>Payments to the Government</u>	<u>Quantity in Tons</u>
For fertilizer	5,044
Taxes-in-kind (8 percent of total grain produced)	2,600
Farm machine rental fees	975
Irrigation fees	650
Repayment of seed grain loans	150
Repayment of borrowed food grain	20
Subtotal	9,439

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<u>Payments to the Cooperative Farms</u>	<u>Quantity in Tons</u>
Collective sale to the government under state procurement program	500
Accumulation for joint use as seed for the cooperative	452
Cultural fund	246
Feed for domestic animals	20
Subtotal	1,218
Total	10,657
Grains remaining to be shared by farmers	21,843

6. Although the share of grain allotted each person varied from district to district depending on geographical factors, each farm household in the county was supposed to receive an average of 3,212 kilograms. However, at the time of settlement by the cooperative farm management committees, each family member received only a 400-kilogram annual allotment of unhulled grain, totalling 11,600 tons for the P'amun-gun farm population of 29,000

The remaining 10,243 tons of the total 21,843 tons to be shared by the farmers had to be sold to the government, at .45 won per kilogram of rice and .35 to .50 won per kilogram of miscellaneous grain.

P'amun-gun had earned 6,052,000 won to be shared by its farmers. The sale of ginseng reportedly accounted for 60 percent of this amount.

7. The entire farming population of Chinbong-ni was engaged in cultivating vegetables; this was the only vegetable producing area in the county. The total production of 22,000 tons went to Kaesong and P'yongyang where it was sold to the government at prices ranging from .05 to .15 won per kilogram. With the money earned from the sales, the people of Chinbong-ni bought food from the cooperative farm sales store, paying .66 won per kilogram of polished rice, .50 won per kilogram of beans, and .40 won per kilogram of corn.

Annual Income of a Farm Family

8. The grain shared among the farmers after payment to the government and the cooperative farms generally consisted of 80 percent rice and 20 percent miscellaneous grain. When polished, the ratio of polished grain to unhulled grain was 75 percent for rice and wheat and 90 percent for corn and other grain. The grain allotment and cash income of a four-member family, based on the above figures, was as follows:

Grain for consumption	1,600 kilograms
Proceeds from the sale of 1,602 kilograms of surplus grain ^h	704.35 won
Other cash income	390.00 won
Sideline income	70.00 won

Grain Distributed to Laborers and Clerks

9. The daily per capita grain distribution to laborers and clerks in P'amun-gun was as follows: laborers doing heavy work - 300 grams; laborers doing light work, clerks, and college students - 700 grams; higher technical school students - 600 grams; and primary school students and dependents - 500 grams. (The 500 grams for dependents included 100 grams of supplementary grain.) the ratio of rice to miscellaneous grain was 50 - 50. however, the ratio changed to 60 rice and 40 miscellaneous grain. The cost of the grain was .05 won per kilogram of

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rice and .03 to .05 won per kilogram of miscellaneous grain.

Commodity Prices

10. Merchandise was sold only at the P'anmun-gun national store and the district cooperative farm sales stores; no private stores or peddlers were permitted in the county. Commodities available AT the stores were:

(Scarce items are starred.)

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Price in Won</u>
Cucumbers	kg	.10 - .15
Muskmelons and watermelons	kg	.30
Hot pepper	kg	10.00
Garlic	kg	3.00
Soybean sauce, bean paste, pumpkins, Chinese cabbage, radishes and other vegetables	kg	.05 - .15
Beef and pork*	kg	2.80
Chicken	kg	2.00
Liquor	1.5 pints	3.00 - 5.00
Cotton sheeting	meter	1.50 - 3.50
Rayon ⁵	"	2.00 - 4.00
Silk	"	4.00 - 7.00
Brocade*	"	20.00 - 25.00
Wool*	"	35.00 - 40.00
Winter underwear for adults	top and bottom	25.00 - 35.00
Winter underwear for children	" "	15.00
Spring underwear for adults	" "	15.00 - 20.00
Spring underwear for children	" "	7.00 - 12.00
T-shirts	each	2.50 - 3.50
Shorts	"	2.00
Nylon socks*	pair	3.00 - 6.00
Cotton socks	"	.80 - 1.50
Lenin caps, wool	each	3.00 - 5.00
Notebooks	"	.05 - .10

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quality notebooks	each	.30 - 1.00
Pencils	"	.03 - .05
Toilet soap	bar	1.50
Toothbrushes	each	1.00 - 1.50
Toothpaste	tube	.60 - .90
Combs	each	.50 - 1.00
Cigarettes	pack	.15 - .60
<u>Moran brand</u>	"	1.00
Table clocks, <u>Songdo brand</u>	each	35.00 - 40.00
<u>P'yŏngyang brand</u>	"	25.00 - 35.00
Soviet-made wristwatches*	"	80.00 - 160.00
Soviet-made radios*	"	30.00 - 200.00
North Korean-made radios,	"	30.00 - 140.00
<u>Ch'ollima brand</u>		
China rice bowl or soup bowl	"	.05 - .25

[redacted] Comments

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1. [redacted] about 900 people of the county, regarded as undesirable elements, were moved to the mountainous areas in Yanggang-do and Changang-do. According to government statistics, the average life span of the county's population was 32 [redacted] but [redacted] it rose to 57. As the result of an anti-distomiasis drive, the county [redacted] was given the title of model sanitary county. 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM 50X1-HUM
2. Eighty percent of the paddies and 60 percent of the dry fields were cultivated by tractor. The county's farm machine station, which was established [redacted] with about 20 tractors and 5 trucks, was expanded considerably [redacted] 50X1-HUM
3. The Songdo Reservoir, which was nearing completion [redacted] and which was to be North Korea's third largest, was expected to supply additional water to P'anmun-gun.
4. The grain purchased by the government consisted of 1,279.6 kilograms of rice for which the farmer received 575.55 won, and 322.4 kilograms of miscellaneous grain for which he received 128.80 won. 50X1-HUM
5. Although the government [redacted] provided 15 meters of fabric per capita annually, compared to 7 meters [redacted] the quality of the cotton, silk and rayon was so poor that people often did not take all that was due them.

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